L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	204	TATA ADJ3 protein	USPAT	2003/04/15 08:08
3	1	TAF ADJ "145"	USPAT	2003/04/15 08:09
2	18	candida and (TATA ADJ3 protein)	USPAT	2003/04/15 08:10

09/601965
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Apr W1
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Set	Items	Description
S1	0	TAF()145
S2	1566	TATA(3W)PROTEIN
S3	4	CANDIDA AND S2
S4	706	HISTONE()ACETYLTRANSFERASE
S5	1	CANDIDA AND S4
S6	26	AU='THOMPSON CRAIG' OR AU='THOMPSON CRAIG M'
S7	1	AU='LONG FAN'
S8	1	AU='WOBBE R'
S9	2	S6 AND CANDIDA
S10	3	S6 AND TATA
S11	5	S9 OR S10

? t s3/3/1-4

3/3/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11447066 BIOSIS NO.: 199800228398
The %%%TATA%%%-binding %%%protein%%% (TBP) from the human fungal pathogen %%%Candida%%% albicans can complement defects in human and yeast TBPs.
AUTHOR: Leng Ping; Carter Philip E; Brown Alistair J P(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Molecular Cell Biol., Inst. Med. Sci., Univ. Aberdeen, Foresterhill, Aberdeen AB25 2ZD**UK
JOURNAL: Journal of Bacteriology 180 (7):p1771-1776 April, 1998
ISSN: 0021-9193
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

3/3/2
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09920357 BIOSIS NO.: 199598375275
Molecular cloning of the transcription factor TFIIB homolog from Sulfolobus shibatae.
AUTHOR: Qureshi Sohail A; Khoo Bernard; Baumann Peter; Jackson Stephen P(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Wellcome/Cancer Res. Campaign Inst., Tennis Court Rd., Cambridge CB2 1QR**UK
JOURNAL: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 92 (13):p6077-6081 1995
ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

3/3/3
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09623032 BIOSIS NO.: 199598077950
Conserved functional domains of the RNA polymerase III general transcription factor BRF.
AUTHOR: Khoo Bernard; Brophy Brigid; Jackson Stephen P(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Wellcome/CRC Inst., Dep. Zool., Cambridge Univ., Cambridge CB2 1QR**UK
JOURNAL: Genes & Development 8 (23):p2879-2890 1994
ISSN: 0890-9369
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

3/3/4

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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08876938 BIOSIS NO.: 199396028439
Effect of the non-conserved N-terminus on the DNA binding activity of the yeast %%%TATA%%% binding %%%protein%%%.
AUTHOR: Kuddus Ruhul; Schmidt Martin C(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Mol. Genet. Biochem., Univ. Pittsb. Sch. Med., Pittsburgh, PA 15261**USA
JOURNAL: Nucleic Acids Research 21 (8):p1789-1796 1993
ISSN: 0305-1048
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

? t s5/7/1

5/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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13117632 BIOSIS NO.: 200100324781
The %%%Candida%%% glabrata Amt1 copper-sensing transcription factor requires Swi/Snf and Gcn5 at a critical step in copper detoxification.
AUTHOR: Koch Keith A; Allard Stephane; Santoro Nicholas; Cote Jacques; Thiele Dennis J(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Biological Chemistry, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-0606: dthiele@umich.edu** USA
JOURNAL: Molecular Microbiology 40 (5):p1165-1174 June, 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0950-382X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The yeast %%%Candida%%% glabrata rapidly autoactivates transcription of the AMT1 gene in response to potentially toxic copper levels through the copper-inducible binding of the Amt1 transcription factor to a metal response element (MRE) within a positioned nucleosome. Our previous studies have characterized the role of a 16 bp homopolymeric dA:dT DNA structural element in facilitating rapid Amt1 access to the AMT1 promoter nucleosomal MRE. In this study, we have used the genetically more facile yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae to identify additional cellular factors that are important for promoting rapid autoactivation of the AMT1 gene in response to toxic copper levels. We demonstrate that the Swi/Snf nucleosome remodelling complex and the %%%histone%%% %%%acetyltransferase%%% Gcn5 are both essential for AMT1 gene autoregulation, and that the requirement for these chromatin remodelling factors is target gene specific. Chromatin accessibility measurements performed in vitro and in vivo indicate that part of the absolute requirement for these factors is derived from their involvement in facilitating nucleosomal access to the AMT1 promoter MRE. Additionally, these data implicate the involvement of Swi/Snf and Gcn5 at multiple levels of AMT1 gene autoregulation.

? t s7/3/1

7/3/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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10788024 BIOSIS NO.: 199799409169
Proviral organization and sequence analysis of feline immunodeficiency virus isolated from a Pallas' cat.
AUTHOR: Barr Margaret C; Zou Lily; %%%Long Fan%%%; Hoose Wendy A; Avery Roger J(a
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Microbiol. Immunology, VMC C5171, Coll. Veterinary Med., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853**USA
JOURNAL: Virology 228 (1):p84-91 1997

ISSN: 0042-6822
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
? t s8/3/1

8/3/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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02845177 BIOSIS NO.: 000019015795
CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT OF CYCLICAL CHANGES IN PYRIMIDINE METABOLISM DURING CELL GROWTH
AUTHOR: UZIEL M; %%%WOBBE R%%%; SELKIRK J K
AUTHOR ADDRESS: BIOL. DIV., OAK RIDGE NATL. LAB., OAK RIDGE, TENN. 37830, USA.
JOURNAL: 71ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AM. SOC. BIOL. CHEM. HELD WITH THE BIOPHYS. SOC., NEW ORLEANS, LA., USA, JUNE 1-6, 1980. FED PROC 39 (6). 1980. ABSTRACT 2187. 1980
CODEN: FEPRA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

? t s11/7/1-5

11/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2003 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

14055189 BIOSIS NO.: 200300049218
Validation of Cdc68p as a novel antifungal target.
AUTHOR: Buurman Ed T(a); Jiang Weidong; McCoy Melissa; Averett Devron R; %%%Thompson Craig M%%%; Wobbe C Richard
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)AstraZeneca, 35 Gatehouse Drive, Waltham, MA, 02451, USA **USA E-Mail: Ed.Buurman@astrazeneca.com
JOURNAL: Archives of Microbiology 178 (6):p428-436 December 2002 2002
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0302-8933
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %%%Candida%%% albicans is the main cause of systemic fungal infections for which there is an urgent need for novel antifungal drugs. The CP (Cdc68p-Pob3p) complex, which is involved in transcription elongation, was evaluated as a putative antifungal target. In order to predict the consequences of inhibition of this complex, the largest CP subunit in Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Cdc68p, was the first novel target to be tested in GATE, a recently described, quantitative target inactivation system. Depletion of the cell's pool of Cdc68p led to rapid cell death. Subsequently, the C. albicans orthologue of CDC68, CaCDC68, was cloned. Attempts to disrupt both alleles were unsuccessful, thus suggesting an essential role of CaCDC68 in this fungus also. Furthermore, CDC68 was proven to be present in Neurospora crassa and Aspergillus nidulans, thus suggesting that the CP complex is widespread among fungi and could serve as a broad range antifungal target. Analysis of Cdc68p and Pob3p sequences indicated significant structural differences between fungal CP complexes and those present in higher eukaryotes. These results predict that, in principle, fungal-specific ligands of CP complexes could be identified that could subsequently serve as chemical starting points towards the development of new antifungal therapeutic agents.

11/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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13611556 BIOSIS NO.: 200200240377
%%%Candida%%% albicans SRB-7.
AUTHOR: %%%Thompson Craig M%%%(a
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Arlington, MA**USA

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents 1256 (3):pNo Pagination Mar. 19, 2002
MEDIUM: e-file
ISSN: 0098-1133
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

USP

ABSTRACT: Disclosed herein is a purified isolated nucleic acid encoding %%%Candida%%% Albicans SRB-7 (CaSRB-7) and an isolated polypeptide encoded by said nucleic acid. Also disclosed herein are vectors comprising the nucleic acid sequences, cells comprising the vectors, methods for producing the polypeptides and methods of use thereof.

11/7/3
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

12570484 BIOSIS NO.: 200000323986
Factors which modify gene transcription and methods of use therefor.
AUTHOR: Young Richard A(a); Koleske Anthony J; %%%Thompson Craig M%%%; Chao David M
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Weston, MA**USA
JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents 1230 (3):pNo pagination Jan. 18, 2000
MEDIUM: e-file
ISSN: 0098-1133
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Eukaryotic RNA polymerase II holoenzymes that contain RNA polymerase II and one or more regulatory SRB proteins are described. These holoenzymes will selectively initiate transcription in vitro when supplemented with general transcription factors such as %%%TATA%%% -binding protein (TBP) and factor a (TFIIE). The SRB proteins act positively and negatively to regulate transcription initiation, at least in part, via functional interactions with RNA polymerase II.

11/7/4
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

12136757 BIOSIS NO.: 199900431606
RNA polymerase II holoenzyme from Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
AUTHOR: Young Richard A(a); Koleske Anthony J; %%%Thompson Craig M%%%
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Weston, MA**USA
JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents 1224 (2):pNO PAGINATION Jul. 13, 1999
ISSN: 0098-1133
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

11/7/5
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08912144 BIOSIS NO.: 199396063645
A multisubunit complex associated with the RNA polymerase II CTD and %%%TATA%%%-binding protein in yeast.
AUTHOR: %%%Thompson Craig M%%%(a); Koleske Anthony J; Chao David M; Young Richard A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Whitehead Inst. Biomedical Res., Nine Cambridge Cent., Cambridge, MA 02142**USA
JOURNAL: Cell 73 (7):p1361-1375 1993
ISSN: 0092-8674
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We report genetic and biochemical evidence that the RNA polymerase II carboxy-terminal domain (CTD) interacts with a large multisubunit complex that contains %%%TATA%%%-binding protein (TBP) and is an integral part of the transcription initiation complex. The isolation and characterization of extragenic suppressors of S. cerevisiae RNA polymerase II CTD truncation mutations led us to identify SRB2, SRB4, SRB5, and SRB6 as genes involved in CTD function in vivo. SRB2 was previously isolated and shown to encode a 23 kd TBP-binding protein. The four SRB proteins and a portion of cellular TBP are components of a high molecular weight multisubunit complex that is tightly bound to RNA polymerase II. This SRB-TBP complex binds specifically to recombinant CTD protein. In vitro transcription and template commitment assays confirm that SR82 and SRBS are components of a functional preinitiation complex and are required for efficient transcription initiation.